

PRESIDENT URGES COAST DEFENCES

Calls Especial Attention of Congress to Protection of Chesapeake Bay Entrance.

WANTS \$6,102,871 FOR LATTER

Board Estimates Cost of Completing All the Defense at \$50,879,399.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—President Roosevelt sent a message to Congress to-day, accompanying plans for coast defense prepared by a joint board of army and navy officers, in which he emphasized the necessity for further defenses and reviews the history of defensive works in this country.

The President calls especial attention to the recommendation of the board that the entrance to Chesapeake Bay be added to the list of places in the United States to be defended. He says the insular positions cannot longer be neglected if the United States desires to hold them.

Defenses are recommended for Manila Bay, Pearl Harbor, Guantanamo, Guam, San Juan and Honolulu, because of their strategic locations.

Defenses are recommended for entrances to the Panama Canal. The President says:

Importance of Defense.

"The necessity for a complete and adequate system of coast defense is greater today than twenty years ago, for the increased wealth of the country offers more tempting inducements to attack, and a hostile fleet can reach our coast in a much shorter period of time. The fact that we now have a navy does not in any wise diminish the importance of coast defenses; on the contrary, that fact emphasizes their value and necessity for the country. It was due to the security of our coast that the Japanese fleet was able to make a dash for the coast of the United States without fear of interruption or recall to guard its home ports against raids by the Vladivostok squadron."

"This, one of the most valuable lessons of the late war in the East, is worthy of serious consideration by our country, with its extensive coast line, its many important harbors, and its many wealthy manufacturing coast cities."

"The security and protection of our interests require the completion of the defenses of our coast and the accompanying plan merits and should receive the generous support of the Congress."

To Cost Over Fifty Millions.

In his letter transmitting the report of the board to the President, Secretary Taft says that the board estimates the cost of completing the defenses at \$50,879,399, or \$25,000,000, less than the sum proposed by the Endicott board.

The estimates for the ports added since the Endicott board made its report, including Chesapeake Bay, are as follows: Eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, including \$2,255,257, already expended, \$12,141; Tampa, including \$74,487, already expended, \$1,210,277; Puget Sound, including \$1,250,215, already expended, \$3,800,254; Chesapeake Bay, \$4,102,871.

The amount so far appropriated and allotted is \$72,750,532. He estimates the cost of the defense of the insular positions, including the naval bases and coaling stations at \$19,735,355, in addition to the \$2,255,257 already appropriated. The estimated cost for the defense of the Isthmian Canal ports, exclusive of the cost of land is \$4,887,682.

The recommendation of the Endicott board for the defenses of home ports has been revised and the following ports recommended: Kennebec River, Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, New Bedford, Narragansett Bay, Eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, Eastern and Southern entrances to New York, Delaware Bay, Baltimore, entrance to Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, Potomac River, Cape Fear River, Charleston, Savannah, Key West, Pensacola, Mobile Bay, Mississippi River, Galveston, San Diego, Columbia River, Puget Sound, Lake ports, Kilauea Island.

HOUSE PASSES MANY MEASURES

Resolution of Inquiry Regarding Northern Securities Company Prompts Debate.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Legislation by unanimous consent and under suspension of the rules occupied the attention of the House to-day, and resulted in the passage of several bills, some of considerable importance. The adoption of a resolution of inquiry as to whether any criminal prosecutions have been begun against individuals in the Northern Securities Company furnished a text for a speech of criticism by Mr. Williams, the Democratic leader, directed against the administration. Brief answers were

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While it is true that Scrofula may be acquired under certain conditions, it is usually inherited. Parents who are related by the ties of blood, or who have a consumptive tendency, or family blood taint of any character, are sure to transmit it to their children in the form of Scrofula. Swollen glands, brittle bones, poor digestion, weak eyes, Catarrh, emaciated bodies and general weak constitutions are the principal ways in which the disease is manifested. The blood has been diseased from birth, and being in this condition cannot properly nourish the body and Scrofula is the result. A hereditary disease like this can only be reached, by a constitutional remedy and nothing equals

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made by Mr. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, and

that the statute of limitations had run

against any action that might be taken

in this case, and that any effort at prosecution would be useless.

Mr. Williams dwelt upon the growing

difficulty of impeaching public officials

for performing their full duty in executing the laws, and in that connection

the wholesome influence inquires by Congress might have. He spoke of the

difficulty of prosecuting the rich. He

read sections of the opinion of the court

in the Northern Securities case to show

that an effectual block to competition

had been arranged, and that "such a combination is more than a contract; it is an offense—a crime."

So far as he had been able to ascertain, no steps "to prosecute these criminals" had yet been taken, although one

year and ten months had elapsed since the decision. Mr. Williams did not believe in a "fine or imprisonment," but in a fine "and" imprisonment.

Fault was found with the rules of the House, and the concentration of power in the Speaker by Mr. Shackelford, of Missouri, who took occasion to address the House upon a bridge bill.

Bills were passed increasing from \$50,000 to \$200,000 the sum available to supply

metal for the coins of nickels and pennies, and providing that these coins

may hereafter be made in the mints at Denver, San Francisco and New Orleans,

as well as at present in Philadelphia; also providing for a delegate to Congress from Alaska.

NEGRO CANDIDATE

HAD A ROUGH TIME

Pringleau Shut Himself in Car to

Avoid Mob During Run for Congress.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—House Elections Committee, No. 1, began hearings to-day in the Legare-Pringleau election

contest for the seat in the House from the First South Carolina district.

W. A. Holman, a former of Aaron P. Pringleau, who is attempting to unseat

Representative George S. Legare, opened the case with a review of the

charges against Legare's campaign managers. He alleged that the system of

voting was illegal; that legal ballots were kept from the public; and that the

South Carolina Constitution of 1865, limiting the right of suffrage, was unconstitutional.

Stewart denied the allegation of Legare's supporters that Pringleau was not

the regular nominee of the Republicans, and charged that an attempt was made

to mob Pringleau because he announced himself as a candidate for Congress.

He also charged that Pringleau, who was a mail clerk, had to shut himself in a

small car to avoid the mob at Eutawville, S. C., and was falsely charged with

robbing the mails and convicted, and that the mails and the Southern Railroad

appeared for Legare. Mr. Holman defended the South Carolina Constitution, saying it contains an educational qualification for voters, which is enforced

against blacks and whites alike. Mr. Rivers denounced as absurd the charge

that an attempt was made to mob Pringleau, and said it was based merely on

hearsay. He reviewed the prosecution of Pringleau for robbing the mails, and said he was convicted by a jury on which

two negroes sat. This conviction, he said, would explain the small vote for Pringleau.

MAY NAME DR. LEWIS

TO IDENTIFY GRAVES

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Secretary Taft has under consideration the selection

of a commissioner to visit northern cemeteries and identify and care for the

graves of Confederate soldiers. The choice appears to be between ex-Representative Shelly, of Alabama, William P. Wood, of North Carolina, and Dr. H. Lewis, of Virginia.

ANT-RAILROAD NOTION RAMPANT

Sentiments of "Free Pass" Baker Growing Serious in Congress.

GAINES'S SWEEPING MEASURE

Representative Recites Amazing Conditions in Backing Up His Anti-Pass Bill.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The bill, prohibiting railroad companies issuing

passes to anybody save employees of their own and of other railroad companies,

Representative Gaines, of Tennessee, has introduced in the House, stands at chance

to pass. In the last Congress, Representative Baker introduced a bill of the

same import and he was simply laughed at, and to-day his sobriquet is "Free

Pass" Baker.

But there was little anti-railroad sentiment in Congress then. Now, it is rampant, in fact, there is scarcely a measure

aimed at railroads which will not receive serious consideration. Last year, there

was not at any time the slightest chance of the passage of the bill which the

House passed, providing for the governmental regulation of railway rates. This

year it will go through the Senate and be placed on the statute books. The Gillespie-Tillman resolution, providing for an investigation of the Pennsylvania in terms that

will produce the most searching investigation ever undertaken by the government, has been adopted by the House and Senate.

And while the railroads have cut off all passes this year, possibly a cause of

the wave of anti-railroad sentiment which is sweeping over the national Legislature, Mr. Gaines proposes to go further

and prohibit the roads from ever renewing the custom of sending passes to law-

makers, State or national, and from issuing any form of free transportation, not intended as pure charity.

In the course of his recent speech on the subject, Mr. Gaines said he thought

he could show that officers of the government had been using passes, and, presumably, charging the government mileage.

"Such an act," he said, "is cold blooded graft, to say the least, whether so intended or not."

Practices Preaching

Be it understood that Mr. Gaines has never in his life ridden on a free pass.

There are said to be several members of Congress who do not use passes and have never accepted complimentary transportation from the railroads. This is true of the minority of the members, however, and the bill of Mr. Gaines authorizing conductors to accept a sight of it in lieu of a ticket, are eagerly sought, or were sought, before the roads cut off every body.

Mr. Gaines made some startling statements in his argument. He quoted from a justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, who rendered an opinion against the Southern Railroad, which was indicted for issuing and honoring an annual pass granted a member of the State Legislature. Justice Douglas, a son of St. Andrews, N. C., said in rendering a decision against the railroad:

"It is currently reported that a hundred thousand passes were issued in the State of North Carolina within the year 1897. Of our three leading railroad systems, one reported over 15,000 passes; another reported over 30,000. It is needless to suppose that transportation of such great pecuniary value would be given without some return, either present or prospective, and in any aspect its continuance would be unjust to the public interest and dangerous to the public welfare. Free transportation to so large an amount would necessarily place an additional burden upon the traveling public to make up the deficiency, while its irresponsible distribution would be a serious menace to public morality."

1,700 Passes for One Member.

Mr. Gaines mentioned in the course of his argument, that a member of the Tennessee Legislature, who had been a member of Congress, was reported to have obtained 1,700 free passes from the railroads and to have sold them in Nashville.

Mr. Gaines quoted from the testimony of railroad presidents and other railroad men before the Industrial Commission in 1893, for the purpose of showing that the railroads would be more glad than anybody else to discontinue the practice of pass-giving, but that it was almost impossible to do so. President Spencer, of the Southern, testified before this commission as follows:

"The revenue system has grown to be an abuse throughout the entire country, and it is an abuse on the Southern, just as it is on other roads, but I hope not to the same extent. . . . I should like to see a statute passed that there should not be one issued to any one."

Mr. Gaines said he spoke as the friend of the railroads in advocating the anti-pass statute, and quoted an intimate friend of his, a well known railway official of Tennessee, to the effect that he could pay his taxes and not have any trouble with the State of Tennessee over taxes, as he occasionally had, if everybody would pay his fare over the road."

"The morals of the whole country are suffering from this free pass ulcer," declared Mr. Gaines, "and the public morals of the country are trenched upon, as well as the revenues of the railroads, which the railroads are justly entitled to have."

SOUTHAL NAMED TO COMMITTEE

(Continued from First Page.)

an item for a new Federal building for

Portsmouth. This statement was made by Representative Maynard to-day. He

added that he was going to try for a new public building at Suffolk just as soon

as one at Portsmouth was assured. He could not hope to get both in the same

year.

Judge R. T. W. Duke, of Charlottesville, was at the Capitol to-day, and brought the good news that his son, "Jack," who has been critically ill at the Providence Hospital, after an operation for appendicitis, was recovering.

The young fellow is a student at the Episcopal High School, at Alexandria.

No Opposition to Hay.

Representative Hay has been informed that the Democratic committee of the seventh district, has fixed on June 2d as the date for the primary for the selection of a candidate for Congress. The committee has decided to select a primary on this day. Mr. Hay has no opposition thus far, and will not have any so far as known, in which case he will be declared the nominee.

Senator Platt has introduced a bill which purports to employ the government printing office on the same footing as other government employees in the matter of a month's leave every year. It is said the bill is likely to pass. At present, printers

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allowed fifteen days leave with pay every year.

Representative Sloop is absent-minded.

On the roll-call last week on the bill introduced by Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, for the building of ship

public near Buffalo, Mr. Sloop failed to unite the Great Lakes and the Ohio. Mr. Sloop arose and complained that his name had not been called, although he was in his seat and listening for it.

"The gentleman was listening?" asked Speaker Cannon.

"I was," responded Mr. Sloop.

"The clerk will call the gentleman's name," ordered the speaker.

Mr. Sloop strolled away, and three times the clerk called, "Mr. Sloop," but the Virginia representative gave no heed, until a colleague stopped him.

"Present," shouted back Mr. Sloop, although he had intended voting "aye."

WATER BOUNDARY DISPUTE IS DECIDED

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day decided the case of Louisiana vs. Mississippi, involving the water boundary line between the two States, in favor of Louisiana.

The opinion was handed down by Chief Justice Fuller. As the controversy was between two States, the case originated in the Supreme Court. The dispute involved the peninsula of St. Bernard, and the opinion held that the peninsula and adjacent islands are a part of the territory of Louisiana. In its pleading, Louisiana claimed that the disputed territory covers a million acres of oyster beds.

The Chief Justice says in his opinion: "The record contains much evidence of the exercise by Louisiana of jurisdiction over the territory in dispute, and the general recognition of it by Mississippi as belonging to Louisiana. Apparently Louisiana had exercised complete dominion over it from 1812, with the acquiescence of Mississippi, unless the fact that the latter made a general reference to islands within six leagues of her shore in her Code of 1850 indicated otherwise. But the evidence fails to satisfy us that she attempted any physical possession or control in 1893. Our conclusion is that complainant is entitled to the relief sought."

CONGRESSMEN NAME CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Democratic national campaign committee is now fully made up and the following men will be entitled to vote at the meeting called for to-morrow night to elect a chairman and other officers:

Representatives—Alabama, Burnett; Arkansas, Littlefield; Florida, Clark; Georgia, Griggs; Illinois, Rainey; Indiana, Zeno; Kentucky, Hopkins; Louisiana, Broussard; Maryland, Gill; Massachusetts, Killebrew; Mississippi, Bowers; Missouri, Lloyd; Nevada, Van Duzer; New Jersey, Loomis; New York, Felt; Ohio, Garber; Pennsylvania, Kilne; Rhode Island, Granger; South Carolina, Finley; Tennessee, Gaines; Texas, Smith; Virginia, Southall; West Virginia, Davis; Wisconsin, Wilson.

Senators—Arkansas, Berry; Idaho, Dubois; Tennessee, Carmack; Montana, Clark; Texas, Culberson; Virginia, Martin; Florida, Tallaferra; Missouri, Stone; Nevada, Newlands.

Delegate—Smith, Arizona.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WASHINGTON

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Nelson introduced the bill for compulsory education in the District of Columbia and another regulating the selection of officers in the revenue cutter service.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the passage of bills on the calendar, among these being one providing for compulsory education in the District of Columbia and another regulating the selection of officers in the revenue cutter service.

Bills were passed authorizing the Cairo and Tennessee River Railroad Company to construct bridges across the Tennessee and the Cumberland rivers and providing for sittings of the Circuit and District Courts of the Southern district of Florida, in the city of Miami.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Federal Matters.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Postmasters appointed:

Virginia—Caro, Wise county, John B. Kilbourn, vice S. J. Kilbourn, resigned.

North Carolina—Lola, Carter county, Elbridge G. Daniels, vice E. J. Gilliken, resigned; Saint Pauls, Robeson county, Look A. McGeachy, vice Look Shaw, resigned.

Rural Route No. 2 ordered established April 15th at Wilkesboro, Wilkes county, N. C., serving 489 people and 115 houses.

Missing Steamer Shows Up.

(By Associated Press.)

MOBILE, Ala., March 5.—The Norwegian steamer Fort Gains, Juma master, five days overdue from Boonsdale, arrived here to-night with a cargo of bananas.

Scotland Neck Postmistress.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Postmaster—North Carolina: Elizabeth H. Hill, Scotland Neck.

Appointments Confirmed.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of James Jeffreys as surveyor of customs at the port of Memphis, Tenn.

Services at Second Church.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Taylor, of Petersburg, preached last night at a large and deeply interested congregation at the Second Baptist Church, and the revival services were of intense interest. The singing led by Prof. Mercer and a large volunteer choir, was very spirited. There were several conversions. Dr. Taylor will preach at 8 o'clock to-night, and the services will be continued through the week.

MARKEL CONTRACT NOT BINDING ONE

Senator Morgan Offers Resolution Declaring This to Be the Fact.

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

He Repeats Denial That He Had Benefit of Samples of Hudgins & Dumas.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Jacob E. Markel, of Omaha, whose commissary contract with the Isthmian Canal Commission was cancelled, was again before the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals to-day. He repeated denials previously made that he had had the benefit of sample menus prepared by Hudgins and Dumas, of New York, in making his bid for the commissary concession.

Mr. Tallaferra put into the record, a statement showing that under the Hudgins and Dumas contract the receipts for the first year would have been \$39,000 less than under the Markel contract and in five years \$601,200 less.

Mr. Markel declared that no man could guess the proportion of employees that would come under the food contract.

Mr. Tallaferra asked Mr. Markel to state how it was that he had received the contract in the face of the showing made.

The witness said he had no knowledge of Hudgins and Dumas, and Mr. Tallaferra read the names of several persons given by the firm as references. Among these was the President of the United States.

"Do you not think this indicates the firm to be